

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, March 25.—The Ministerial Electoral Committee, after a careful canvass, make the Cortes consist of 150 Unionists and 170 Sagosta Progressists.

LONDON, March 25.—The Queen has departed for Berlin, via Paris. The Queen will decline a visit from Thiers, and proceed as privately as possible.

A meeting at Cork to denounce the International Society was disorderly, and there was some fighting.

MADRID, March 25.—Don Epartero, notwithstanding his declaration, has been nominated for the Cortes from Madrid.

ROME, March 25.—It is stated that Frederick Charles of Prussia, while here, advised a re-organization of the Italian army on the Prussian plan.

LONDON, March 25.—The iron-clad Thunderer, thirty-five tons each, has been launched.

American Intelligence.

St. Louis, March 24.—Dr. Wm. A. Hudson has been convicted of abortion, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The falling walls of Jill's brewery hurt six—one fatally.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 25.—Two resolutions were introduced in the Senate, instructing the Congressional delegation to oppose any reduction in the wool tariff.

BOSTON, March 25.—It is stated that the prosecution of Wm. F. Weld & Co., of Boston and New York, has been compromised by the firm paying \$600,000.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Col. Holmes Colburn, representative of the Chickasaw Nation, died here to-day, of pneumonia. His body will be taken home. He will be honored with Masonic obsequies.

The House was filibustering the civil rights bill over the morning hour. The Senate did nothing.

New York, March 25.—Evening.—At a meeting of the Internationalists, a letter was read from Switzerland that 207 glass blowers were discharged, because they belonged to the Internationalists. The speaker announced that he had been discharged from a lithographic establishment for Internationalism, and subsequently the whole force quit work.

The printers of Toronto sent a despatch asking the privilege of joining the society. One speaker deprecated the making, a political thing out of the organization. Twenty-one new small-pox cases since Saturday. 800 of Stewart's employees were vaccinated to-day.

Erie advanced from 52@56½, with numerous sales on foreign account.

New Orleans, March 25.—The South bound train on the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad was wrecked by a culvert giving way, near Ocean Springs. Several passengers were severely injured, but none killed.

Judge Abell, this morning, sentenced Jas. H. Haney, deputy constable of the first Justice Court, to three years in the penitentiary, for embezzling \$48 entrusted to him by a lady to pay her taxes.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Evening.—Gov. Curtin, Minister to Russia, has resigned.

It is stated that the Secretary of State has sent an energetic note to Madrid against the Spanish treatment of Dr. Howard. Rear Admiral Lee's report from Havana, on the 13th, says there is nothing new to report.

The British and American Claims Commission met, and, without deciding any cases, adjourned till Thursday next. It is understood there will be very little business of importance before the commission until next fall. They will meet occasionally, but few cases only will be heard upon their merits before the adjournment over for the summer.

In the Senate, after unimportant business, the unfinished business, being the tariff bill, came up, when Mr. Chandler moved to lay it on the table to-day, in order to proceed with the bills from the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Sherman said he would not oppose the motion of Mr. Chandler, as to-day had been set for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Commerce. He said he didn't know exactly what to do about the tariff bill, in view of the action of the Senate on Friday last. The question was whether it would be well to await now the tariff bill of the House, or to take up and pass the House bill to repeal the tax on tea and coffee. At any rate, he suggested now that the Senate tomorrow take up and pass the House bill to repeal the tax on tea and coffee, in view of the uncertainty which prevailed in business circles; for, on Friday, he had received letters and telegrams from forty leading commercial houses and organizations, asking the meaning of the action of the Senate on Friday.

In the Senate, among the bills introduced to-day was one by Ramsey, from Minnesota, to construct and aid in rebuilding the levees on the Mississippi River, and for other purposes; incorporating the Mississippi Levee and Telegraph Company, with a capital of \$10,000,000, to construct levees and a line of telegraph from Girard, Mo., to Fort Jackson, La., on both sides of the river, free from State taxation, and with a land grant of twenty-five sections per mile along the line of said levees.

In the House, the bill bridging the Ohio, near Evansville, was passed. A bill for Gulf steamship service between New Orleans and certain Mexican ports was passed. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the supplemental civil rights bill failed, by yeas 98, nays 78; not being two-thirds, it comes up again next Monday. A bill authorizing the building of the Mexican Gulf Railway was introduced. A bill authorizing the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Depot to be built in the heart of the city failed of two-thirds—yeas 119, nays 62. It comes up to-morrow, when a majority will pass the bill.

[NOTE.—This is the Pennsylvania Central vs. the Baltimore and Ohio.]

Probabilities.—The barometer will continue falling from the lower levels to North Carolina and Eastward to the Atlantic. The area of rain will extend North-eastward over the New England States during to-night. Rising barometer, North-westerly winds and clearing weather will extend from the upper Mississippi Valley Eastward over the upper lake region to the Ohio Valley and Western Pennsylvania and over the Southern States very generally during to-night and on Tuesday morning, and over the Middle States on Tuesday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

In the Supreme Court, a motion for a mandamus in the Kentucky war claim case was rejected.

The National Democratic Committee meets early in May, after the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, to fix a time and place for holding the National Democratic Convention. The time will probably be the 4th of July; the place, St. Louis.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, March 23—3 P. M.—Consols 93½. Bonds 92½.

PARIS, March 25.—Rentes 55½. 90c. LIVERPOOL, March 25—3 P. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady—uplands 11; Orleans 11½@11¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet, steady and unchanged.

New York, March 24.—The cotton movement shows receipts at all ports of 39,189 bales, against 49,972 last week, 50,063 previous week, 73,702 three weeks since. Total receipts since September 1, 2,386,475 bales, against 3,240,087 for the corresponding period the previous year. Decrease since September 854,396 bales. Exports from all ports 63,988 bales, against 97,053 same week last year. Total exports for expired portion of cotton year 1,500,625 bales, against 2,160,117 same time last year. Stock at all ports 427,388 bales, against 624,419 same date last year. Stocks at interior towns 77,034 bales, against 92,881 last year. Stock at Liverpool 376,000 bales, against 780,000 last year. American cotton afloat for Great Britain 202,000 bales, against 340,000 last year. Indian cotton afloat for Europe 413,000 bales, against 190,000 last year.

New York, March 25.—Noon.—Stocks strong. Governments dull and steady. Gold quiet, at 9½. Money firm, at 7. Exchange—long 9½; short 10½. Flour and corn dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and in buyers' favor. Pork steady—mess 13.00@13.05. Lard quiet—steam 9@9½. Cotton quiet—uplands 22½; Orleans 23; sales 400 bales. Freights quiet.

7 P. M.—Cotton very quiet; sales 371 bales—uplands 22½; Orleans 23. Flour quiet and unchanged. Whiskey 89½. Wheat heavy and lower—red winter Western 1.70@1.71. Corn heavy and lower, at 70½@71½ for Southern; yellow 71½@72. Rice in fair request, at 8½@9½. Pork closed steady. Lard quiet. Freights quiet. Money easy, at 6@7. Sterling heavy, at 9¼@9½. Gold 9½@9½. Governments steady. Tennessee firm; new South Carolina strong; others dull. Sales of futures, to-day, 890 bales, as follows: March 22 3-16@22½; April 22½@22 5-16; May 22½@22 15-16; June 23 5-16@23½; August 23½; December 19.

Baltimore, March 25.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat higher and active—Pennsylvania 1.80. Corn active—white and yellow 64. Rice 90@95. Provisions dull; buyers and sellers apart. Pork 13.75. Bacon heavy—shoulders 53½. Lard 8½@9. Cotton quiet and steady—middling 22½; receipts 523 bales; sales 138; stock 11,035.

Cincinnati, March 25.—Flour steady. Corn dropping. Pork in light demand and holders firm—11.75 offered; 12.00 asked. Lard unchanged. Bacon quiet—shoulders 5; sides 6¼@7¼. Whiskey higher, at 85.

Louisville, March 25.—Bagging unchanged. Flour and corn firm. Provisions in limited jobbing demand. Whiskey 84.

Mobile, March 25.—Cotton quiet—middling 21½; receipts 1,080 bales; sales 500; stock 35,962.

Galveston, March 25.—Cotton steady—good ordinary 20; receipts 262 bales; sales 500; stock 35,038.

New Orleans, March 25.—Cotton quiet—middling 22½; receipts 4,270 bales; sales 4,300; stock 162,100.

Wilmington, March 25.—Cotton quiet and steady—middling 21½; receipts 87 bales; sales 127; stock 4,401.

Nonfolk, March 25.—Cotton quiet—low middling 21; receipts 718 bales; sales 100; stock 2,752.

Savannah, March 25.—Cotton firm, but little doing; rain restricts buyers—middling 21½@21¾; receipts 1,701 bales; sales 150; stock 50,272.

Charleston, March 25.—Cotton quiet—middling 21½; receipts 248 bales; sales 50; stock 18,883.

Augusta, March 25.—Cotton firm—middling 21½; receipts 175 bales; sales 250.

Philadelphia, March 25.—Cotton quiet—middling 22½.

Boston, March 25.—Cotton dull—middling 22½; receipts 259 bales; sales 2,000; stock 14,000.

Mr. A. Worthen, the State Geologist of Illinois, accounts for the presence of fossils in rocks in the following manner: The load seeks shelter in a crevice for the winter, there he remains in a dormant condition until the constant dripping of water holding carbonate of lime in solution seals him in completely. Here he remains until released by the hammer of the workman.

A curious incident took place recently at a Paris theatre. The actor who played "Albert," the blind artist, in *L'Avanture*, was taken suddenly ill, and the character was assumed by another who was compelled to read the part, manuscript in hand. The absurdity of a person afflicted with loss of sight reading affecting speeches may be imagined.

DREAD OF THE BONAPARTES IN FRANCE. Rumor has it that one of the members of the Murat family, while on his way from England to France, quite recently, was arrested at Calais and compelled to return. Count Murat, or Prince Murat, as some will prefer to call him, is a member of the Imperial family; and the presumption on the part of the Thiers Government that he was bent on some business in connection with the restoration of the Bonapartes was not unnatural. If this report proves to be correct, it will furnish another and most substantial proof that the Thiers Government is painfully sensitive as to the danger which threatens it on the side of the Bonapartes. Nay, more. It seems to imply that the danger is not imaginary, but real. MacMahon is still at the head of the army; and while changes are made in all directions, the French army remains substantially what it was under the empire. The general feeling is, that while MacMahon might at any moment remove President Thiers, it is not in the power of President Thiers to dispense with the services of the commander-in-chief. In France, things are not yet quite as they should be. We are most anxious to see the republic prosper and take root. But what with the daily executions of Communists, the inexplicable and fruitless coquetting with royalty, and the awful dread of the return of the Bonapartes, we are not encouraged to believe that France has yet found her goal. There must be more sorrow before there is rest, peace and prosperity.

The comical freaks of the Japanese are exciting much amusement at Washington. They eat ice cream and hard-boiled eggs by way of a light mid-night supper. Their favorite amusement is to walk up stairs and ride down in the elevator, and they wander from one hotel to another, under the impression that all are parts of one stupendous whole caravansary. Lately, they have affected the civilized dress; but even here their peculiarities manifest themselves in boots several sizes too small and gloves many sizes too large. In their new rig they bear such a striking likeness to the ordinary fifteenth amendment as to be frequently mistaken for servants. At their late reception Iwakura's young nephew was so mistaken, and ordered by a Congressional guest to bring some refreshments for his wife. The youngster imagining this to be a high mark of honor, complied, and was rewarded with a fifty cent stamp. Upon receiving it he bowed several times to the ground, and then rushed out of the room. Shortly afterwards, a sensation was created by his re-appearance in full official robes, with the fifty cent stamp pinned conspicuously on his breast. He evidently regarded the stamp as the badge of some order of nobility, as did all his brother Japs, who followed him around among the guests, with pride and delight pictured on their faces. Spinner's signature did it, undoubtedly.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—The murder of a young lad, named MacDaniel, by a negro man, which was perpetrated last Tuesday, near the fifteen-mile post on the Georgia Railroad, is reported from Augusta. The murderer escaped, and but few details of the crime have been received. It appears that a Mr. MacDaniel owns a mill on the Georgia Railroad, and Tuesday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, his son, a young man fifteen years old, entered the mill. There was in the building at the time only a negro man, whose name is not given. What passed between the parties is not known, but in a few minutes the report of a pistol was heard. Parties entering the mill found MacDaniel shot through the breast and in a dying condition. He had been shot by the negro, and the latter had made his escape. Young MacDaniel lived only for a few minutes. Parties immediately started in pursuit of the murderer, and he was traced to a point three miles from Augusta, but there the clue was lost.

A curious example of Chinese imitiveness is reported from Kueho, a town about 100 miles West of Peking. It seems that the Rev. Isaac Pierson, a Christian missionary, preaching to the people, seeing signs of disorder, quietly withdrew from the place where he was speaking. He was followed by a rabble of fellows, who stoned him, knocked him down, and otherwise shamefully handled him. He reached home with soiled and torn clothing, and blood running freely from wounds on his head and face. The good man, evidently, could not have been treated much worse if he had been a Chinaman, timidly shrinking through the streets of the Christian city of San Francisco.

The remains of a mastodon have recently been discovered in the swamp near Otisville, Orange County, New York. Nearly all the bones have been dug out, and the skeleton, when put together, will be fourteen feet high and twenty-five feet long. The contents of the stomach were also discovered, and found to consist of very large leaves and long blades of strange grass, from one inch to three inches wide.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.—A bill for a broad gauge railroad from Philadelphia to New York has passed the New Jersey Assembly. This may yet end in another line through from Baltimore to New York.

A Connecticut rat, during the late cold snap, tried to nibble something from an axe, had its tongue stuck fast to the iron, and froze to death.

Upwards of 40,000 persons are assembled, within a length of seventy miles, diamond hunting, near the Vaul River, Cape.

At Virden, Ill., last week, a child named Hilliard bit its tongue and bled to death, before the flow could be stopped.

208 persons were killed in the streets of London, last year, by vehicles.

A case somewhat resembling the famous Tighborne trial, and, in one respect, at least, reminding one of Charles Reade's "A Terrible Temptation," is soon to be tried at Constantinople. The story is romantic enough for a novel or play, and runs thus: There is now in London a Turk, aged about twenty-five years, calling himself Mustapha Djehad Bey, and claiming to be the lawful son of the late Kibrisli Mehemet Pacha, ex-Grand Vizier, and whom the Sultan's envoy to the Court of St. James. In 1847—such is the claimant's story—Kibrisli's wife, the widow of a European physician, bore to him a son, the present Mustapha Djehad Bey. On the following year, the Pacha went to reside at the British Court, and during his absence, the child became so seriously ill that its mother, fearing that should it die, her husband would take another wife, feigned to give birth to another child, which, in the knowledge of a eunuch and a woman of the harem named Fatmah, was merely a supposititious child, bought or borrowed. But the first born recovered, Pacha having already been told that Heaven had blessed him with another son. The mother was caught in the toils she herself had woven, for Fatmah and the eunuch used their knowledge of her deceit to over-ride and rule her. The mother, Melek Khanum, became weary of this state of affairs, and confided her troubles to Reshid Effendi, the Pacha's man of business. Fatmah was soon dismissed, and the eunuch was smothered in his bath. Madam Kibrisli was tried for the murder, but the charge was not substantiated. The Pacha came to Constantinople during the progress of the trial, and finding things in such a state of imbroglia, divorced his wife. The question of the legitimacy of the first born then arose, and Melek Khanum, actuated, as she now says, by a feeling of revenge for the divorce and the Pacha's subsequent marriage, avowed that Mustapha Djehad Bey had been borrowed also. Then the boy Djehad became a wanderer, served as a menial in Egypt, joined the Papal Zouaves, became a lay inmate at the Convent of St. Lazarro, and when his father died last September, went to England, and there proposed to defend his claims to Kibrisli Pacha's property.

WORDS FROM PARIS.—We have received a private letter from Paris, dated 25th February, which says the winter has been a gloomy one, with no better prospects for the spring. Paris is dull and the people are suffering. Numbers of unrented stores and vacant apartments meet the eye on every side. The shop-keepers are very much depressed; they are without stock and with but very little credit; and even if their shelves were filled with goods, where are the purchasers? None but the few stray Americans that flutter around for awhile, merely giving them a chance to keep up appearances of business. The multitude are clamoring for a ruler; they want a strong Government, and more than all, they want to bring the seat of government back to Paris. The present state of things cannot continue to exist; the excitement for a republic, for which the working classes fought so desperately, is fast fading away; a decided re-action has taken place, and they are again longing for all that pomp and show which they have been educated to; they want once more to see the Champs Elysees thronged with gilded equipages, and the Boulevards enlivened with the clattering hoofs of the cuirassier. People are getting away from Paris; there are strong signs of difficulties approaching, and a strong fleet is keeping a watch in the channel. Many think that Napoleon will make an effort, even at the risk of his head, to re-enter France. There is a general feeling of insecurity, and families that can are leaving the once bright and gay Paris.—Baltimore Sun.

A witness of a recent shooting affray in Memphis, Tenn., utterly refused to testify in the case, and was committed to jail for contempt of court. A reporter of the *Advertiser* visited him there, and to him the witness, whose name is Perkins, told the following story accounting for his eccentric conduct: When he was about eighteen years old, and at college, his chum shot another student while in a fit of anger, and he, Perkins, was compelled to testify in the case, which resulted in a verdict of wilful murder, and his young friend was hanged. While kneeling beside the dishonored corpse of his room-mate he took a solemn oath never again to testify in any case where his testimony might possibly cause the extreme penalty of the law to be inflicted upon any person. He has kept this oath religiously, and now says that, rather than break it, he will remain in jail for life.

A doctor, down in Nottingham, N. H., received a letter asking advice, the other day, which contained two stamps for return postage. After he had "licked" one of the stamps, he was seized with a convulsive action of the heart, and told his wife he was poisoned. The good lady, to satisfy herself on this point, "licked" the other stamp, and was prostrated several days by the experience. The doctor thinks it was a South Carolina Ku Klux plot to annihilate him, and warns the people to beware.

Grant is a civil service reformer, in a hurry. He and his collar man packed 300 men into the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, a few months ago, to carry that district. They succeeded, at the expense of the United States Treasury. The men were on "half pay," having nothing to do, except to vote for the Grant party.

By closing the telegraph offices in England, on Sunday, the approach of a violent storm was not signaled, and, as a result, a great many vessels put to sea and were wrecked. These vessels should have remained in port over Sunday.

ARREST OF ALLEGED SOUTH CAROLINA BAZE ROBBERS.—The New York Tribune, of Friday, says:

Detectives have been for some time on the track of the robbers of several South Carolina banks, and yesterday Deputy Sheriff Jarvis received a requisition from the Governor of South Carolina, approved by Governor Hoffman, for the arrest of J. L. Steavens, one of these alleged robbers, and his delivery to Robert Soirver, who is charged with the duty of taking Steavens to South Carolina. On this requisition, Mr. Jarvis arrested a young man who passes under the name of D. R. Eberhard, claims to be an iron merchant from Chicago, and is the person interested in manufacturing and selling the "charm bells," sold as relics of the Chicago fire. A man named Sample identifies Eberhard as a person who is known to him as J. L. Steavens, and who sold to him a quantity of bank notes and bills of broken banks, said to have been a portion of the money stolen from the South Carolina banks. Eberhard strenuously denies this, claims that it is a case of mistaken identity, and calls to support his statement George P. Smith, who resides in the Hoffman House. Mr. Smith declares that Eberhard is not Steavens, and that Sample is mistaken, and he has given the sheriff references which have excited reasonable doubts in the mind of that officer. Mr. Jarvis, on consulting counsel, concluded to retain Eberhard in his own custody until to-day, and to await further developments; for, although anxious to perform his duty rigidly, he is desirous of giving the accused an opportunity to correct a possible mistake.

Fate and the superior forces of Cabral have once more triumphed over the irrepressible President of Santo Domingo. Baez has again lost the town of Savaneta, and having neither money nor ammunition, and probably no men, was unable to repel the attack of Cabral, (who was reported to be in the same impetuous, armless and armless condition as his fierce enemy,) and has been defeated by him at San Juan. To add to his misfortune, he is now in danger of assassination. An attempt has already been made to kill him, and the assassins were so far successful that Adolfo Coon, a cousin of Baez, was shot in the street. The murderer, one Juan Julio, was arrested, but subsequently escaped.

THE LONGEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD. The Tensas and Mobile Bridge, or Bridger, on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, extends from Tensas Station, on the Mobile and Montgomery Road, to the city of Mobile, a distance of fifteen miles, crossing both Mobile and Tensas Rivers, and including ten draws, one for each of the navigable channels into which the rivers are divided. The bridge itself is constructed of wood, but its pillars or supports are iron cylinders, which rest on a solid surface of wooden piles driven down evenly with the bottom of the stream and the mud of the intervening morasses. It has been three years in the course of construction, at a cost of about \$1,500,000, and now that it has been successfully completed, it is perhaps the longest structure on the globe.

TRAGEDY AT THE DINNER TABLE.—In New York, on Monday, a German named Frevert, while intoxicated, shot his wife at the dinner table, while surrounded by their little children. The act was thought accident, and not design. The ball from the pistol entered her mouth, and taking a backward and upward direction, crashed through her skull into her brain. She fell dead on the threshold of the room. Frevert for a moment seemed incapable of comprehending the extent of his act; but as he woke up to the consciousness that he had killed his wife, he became distracted. He bent over her face and kissed her over and over again, and called on her to come back to life. He subsequently became a raving maniac.

South American papers say that an insurrection of a number of slaves happened on the 9th of February, near Rio de Janeiro. It seems that the slaves, intoxicated by the villainous native drink of cachache, and armed with bill-hooks, attacked the residences of Senhora Teixeira Cortes and Banho, near the village of Sapucaia, in the parish of Aparecida, and made a desperate attempt to force the heavy wooden doors of the houses, in order to murder their masters. A few shots from a revolver caused the drunken blacks to flee, and a telegraphic despatch to the capital brought a large posse of mounted policemen to the scene of the revolt. Half of the slaves were captured within a few days, and almost all the others within a week.

Prince Bismarck is reported to have remarked, lately, in the course of a conversation upon the subject of the capacity of those employed in the service of the German Government, that among the Jews there are undoubtedly relatively more men fit to hold public positions than in any other denomination.

An unknown man visited Vinegar Hill, near Bowling Green, Kentucky, on the 19th, and deliberately blew his brains out with a pistol. All that the suicide left was a little note, requesting to be buried in the old fort, and thirty-five dollars for his funeral expenses. Next.

Last year proved a fatal one for the Swiss guides. Twelve of them lost their lives by casualties which occurred on the Alps.

The English Government in India is taking precautions to prevent the extermination of the race of elephants by sportsmen.

The burials in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island, are at the rate of 30,000 bodies per annum, or over eighty interments per day.

Late accounts represent the internal slave trade of Africa to be conducted on an extensive and most cruel scale. Might makes right in Africa.

AGASSIZ'S FISHES.—A letter from the Hassler expedition, at Rio Janeiro, tells of the good use the naturalists are making of their long detention. Sixteen large cases of specimens are already on their homeward way. With other specimens, however, Professor Agassiz has not been equally fortunate, as an enthusiastic servant at the house of a friend where he was staying poured the alcohol off the fishes, scaled them and served them up at the table fried.

The Bonapartist agents in France tell some strange stories to the credulous peasantry to secure their espousal of the banished Emperor's cause. In the South of France, among other things, they go about telling the peasants that the return of Napoleon III will cause Alsace and Lorraine to be restored to France, by means of a projected marriage between the Prince Imperial and the niece of the Emperor William, who has promised to give these two provinces to her as a dowry.

Two farmers of Clay County, Mo., were recently bitten by a mad dog, and, fearing that they would be attacked by hydrophobia and injure their wives and children, they had heavy irons made and fastened upon them. Their hands were securely manacled, strong irons bars were fastened about their waists, and to this was welded a chain, one end of which was fastened to a ring-bolt in the floor; and thus they lay awaiting the approach of the most terrible of maladies.

"Vive l'Empereur!" is as startling a cry at present in Paris, as "Vive la Republique!" would have been eighteen months ago. Yet citizens were surprised to hear the former repeated, a few evenings since, under the very nose of a police inspector. After a vigilant search on the house-tops, the offender was found to be an escaped parrot.

General McMahon appears to have made his devotion to the Government of Louis Napoleon profitable. He is a Marshal of France, a peer of the realm, Duke of Magenta, and owns a number of valuable blocks of buildings in Paris and large estates in Algeria.

Mr. Voss, of New York, whose son had committed suicide, was called before the coroner; but after testifying that he didn't know why the boy killed himself, sojournally asked to be excused, as he was in a hurry to get back to his work.

Joseph Lemethre, the champion villain of the age, having committed within eight years numerous murders, arsons, robberies, etc., was guillotined at Marquise, France, on the 5th inst. He was only twenty-six years old.

From the evidence on the coroner's inquest, it was doubtful whether Colonel Charles Forsyth, in Mobile, was killed by the accidental discharge of his pistol, or whether he or some one else fired the fatal shot.

James C. Davis shot and killed his wife at the Metropolitan Hotel, Cincinnati, yesterday. He declares that the shooting was accidental. Mrs. Davis was a circus performer, and was known as "Rosa."

The Jews, we are told, have been permitted to erect a synagogue in the city of St. Petersburg, which is a token of religious freedom in Russia, almost as significant of progress as the freedom of her serfs.

The largest rope in the world has been completed in Birmingham. It is about six miles long, five and a quarter inches in circumference, and weighs over sixty tons.

It is seldom that man shoots himself in splitting wood, but a Kentuckian accomplished the feat successfully, the other day, by hitting a pistol in his pocket with the axe handle.

Captain Andrew Heath, the oldest Free Mason in the State of Maine, died at Bath, on Saturday; aged ninety-three years.

A Minnesota elopement "slipped up" by the young lady slipping down on the ice and shrieking a shriek in front of the paternal mansion.

Auction Sales.

Neat and Desirable Cottage.

BY D. C. PEIXOTTO & SON.

On MONDAY next, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the Court House in this city, we will sell, without reserve, All that LOT, with desirable COTTAGE thereon, situated on Barwell street, between Germain and Seneca streets, measuring front on Barwell street 100 feet, more or less, and running back 208 feet, more or less. The house contains five upright rooms, pantry, dressing and bathroom. On the premises are all necessary out-buildings, and an excellent garden, with choice fruit trees. The above bounded on the East by Barwell street, North by French street, West by Richard Davis, and on the South by Mrs. H. Kirkland.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half cash; balance in one year, secured by bond and mortgage, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum. Purchaser to pay us for papers and stamps. March 26 twelfth

Lost or Stolen.

ON the cars, on the 12th instant, between Augusta, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C., a large black TRUNK, marked to Miss M. A. Smith, Wilmington, N. C. Any information concerning said trunk, left with the proprietor of the National Hotel, in Wilmington, will be thankfully received, or any person returning said trunk to him will be liberally rewarded. March 26 1*

Registration.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 29 and 30, and MONDAY, April 1, are the designated days on which every voter must register. The following places are designated as the Registration Points: Ward 1.—At Steward Hall, corner Richardson and Greene streets. Ward 2.—At the Court House. Ward 3.—Phoenix Hook and Ladder House, corner Taylor and Assembly streets. Ward 4.—At O'Connell's Store, on Sumter, between Lumber and Upper streets. March 26

Dissolution and New Firm.

THE firm of CHILDS & WILEY having been dissolved this day, by L. D. CHILDS selling his interest to M. L. KINARD, the business will be continued in the name of KINARD & WILEY. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 23, 1872. March 21